THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

Vol. XII., No. 569. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.

Chinkiang, 23*d May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS.
31au *Acting Vice-Consul.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has this day assumed charge of the Shanghai *Branch of the above Bank.*

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER,
Manager
29ju Shanghai, 8th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy Mr. James Milisch is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at Foochow as Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents, under the style of RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. L. PHIPPS.
29ju Fuchau, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of Charles Thorel & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa),
31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Fuchau, as *Public Tea-Inspector and Commission Agent.*

A. STUART.
22ju Fuchau, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes proceeding to Newchwang to establish himself there as *Merchant & General Commission Agent* under the style or firm of Thomas Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
29ju April 24th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends establishing himself in Ningpo as Merchant and General Commission Agent, *on the 1st of May next.*

G. P. JORDAN.
29ju Shanghai, 23d April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that Saekee & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the *29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March 1861),* they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to Camino, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their Silk Shop, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of Saekee & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late Saekee & Co.
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO: BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of Hawkins & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of Shipwright, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. Bohstedt will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of Reinhard & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to give notice that I have established myself as Agent here to carry on business generally with the Chinese in Imports, and Exports, *having had twenty one years experience in* business in China and being acquainted with the language sufficiently to transact business without the assistance of Compradors. I am also about to open a Branch of my business at Newchwang during the Summer season under the Superintendence of a European gentlemen who is well versed in the Chinese language, which will also be conducted without the assistance of Compradors.

P. F. RICHARDS.
7se Tientsin, 17 March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of Grant, Meller & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of Maltby & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of Aspinall, Corns & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of Killick & Martin,

JAMES KILLICK,
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks to (and) or from Shanghae to (and) or from the various Treaty Ports on the Yang-tze-kiang River.

DENT & Co.
Agents Union Insurance Society of Canton.
15jy Shanghai, 12th June, 1861.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents *consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein,* in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE. COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 *mow* situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course

For further Particulars, apply to the
North-China Herald Office.
tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. De Bourboulon will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to
J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

Have just landed ex "Jubilee."

SILK and Cotton Umbrellas, Shirts and Collars, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Turkish Towels, Bath Blankets, Chintzes, Linen Drills, Sheeting, Table Damask and Napkins, Muslins, Mulls and Cambric, &c., &c.

22ju Shanghai, 14th June, 1861.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ELEMENTS OF JAPANESE GRAMMAR,
BY
H.E. Rutherford Alcock, Esq., C.B.
London Mission, Shanghai.
20ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NEW WORK.

"The Medical Missionary in China."
2nd Edition
by William Lockhart, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2	dz. c. a	⅌ dz.	T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	,,	,,	7
Port..................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the new Premises in Park Lane, opposite Messrs. Bower Hanbury & Co.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, April 27th, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

Wm. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,

General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

EDWARD BYRNE,

Custom House Agent and Marine Surveyor,
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
10au Shanghai, 16th May, 1860.

H. EVANS & CO.,

Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

D. LEROY,

General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.

⁂ *Goods received from* 8 a.m. *till* 5 p.m.; *all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.*

Public Sales every Week.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*

J. L. ROBERTS,

Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
French Bund
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
Shanghai.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記

SAEKEE,

YANG-KIN-PANG.
Shanghae.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Commission Agents*, under the style of

SCHULTZE, REISS & Co.
ADOLPH SCHULTZE.
AD. REIS.
20jy Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

Mr. JANMAHOMED MANJEE, is authorised to sign my name per procuration *from 1st July*, 1861.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.
29ju Shanghai, 21st June, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 30 p.m., also on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Apr. 26	Hankow,	June 7
Bombay,	May 15	Nagasaki,	„ 14
Hongkong,	June 15	Kanagawa,	„ 16
Tientsin,	June 10		

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong .. Mar. 15 } Received *vid* Marseilles, April 26.
Shanghai ... „ 6 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 21st June 1861.		*Ending 21st June* 1860.	
15,—	*Max.* 81	*Min.* 73	*Max.* 77	*Min.* 66
16,—	„ 84	„ 76	„ 78	„ 70
17,—	„ 89	„ 78	„ 84	„ 75
18,—	„ 91	„ 77	„ 88	„ 76
19,—	„ 94	„ 77	„ 93	„ 82
20,—	„ 84	„ 74	„ 92	„ 75
21,—	„ 75	„ 71	„ 84	„ 76

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
June	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
15,	565 *a* 570	—	780	770 n'l.
17,	555 *a* 560	—	720	710
18,	540	—	720	710
19,	535	—	710	700
20,	535	—	700	690
21,	535	—	700	690

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 21st, *Perseverant*, (Fr. bg.), Fuchau; *Queen of May*, (Br. bq.), Nagasaki; *Macassar*, (Ham. bq.). Hongkong.

Departed.—June 21st, *Clipper*, (Ham. sch.), Tientsin; *Therese Auguste*, (Dan. bg.), Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Fiery Cross*, from Kanagawa, Messrs. Aspinall, R. Goddard, J. Hubbard, J. Dent, Cameron, Walsh, Maitland, Knight, Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and Rev. Beach. Per H. M. S. *Encounter*, from Ningpo, Messrs. L. Oliphant, Russell, and E. G. Sanford.

Departed.—Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Capt. W. Rowe, Mrs. Genung, Mrs. Morriss, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Asst.-Surgeon Robinson, 11th P.N.I., Rev. W. R. Beach, Messrs. Wm. Howard, M. M. Miller, M. Moss, E. Gassett, Rettich, Gustav Spiess, Maclaren, W. Lamond, T. Olislager, and Nanseo Ganjoo. Per *Manila*, for Hankow, Mr. F. H. Wilson. Per *Clipper*, for Tientsin, Mr. Wm. Glen.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Singapore*, June 6, The Hon. R. Marsham, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Forth, Mr. and Mrs. Reymer and infant, Mrs. Langlay and infant, Mrs. Piggot, Lieut. Hanna, Engineer Rollard, Messrs. South, Latkins, Nutt, Goodwyn, Harrison, Forckler, Rosa, Villevicencia. Feraldo, Wilson, Riquera, Fleming, Skeggs, Enslie, Davidson, Beldeston, and Flowers.

Departed.—Per *Pekin*, June 12, Messrs. E. A. Still, C. C. Rainbow, R. Hamilton, Salyado, Wingrove, J. Licasey, J. Licasey, Jr., Tuason, J. Higson, Schabert, Walker, T. A. Alderton, T. R. Munro, W. Waine, W. Long, Ponsford, Skead, Doherty, C. B. Darcy, Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. Pardo, and Capt. Beasley.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
May 4.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. J. H. Beckwith, Kingsmill, A. Simpson, Andrews, Mrs. Perceval and Mrs. Medhurst, Ensign Story.

For Shanghai,—Mr. & Mrs. Thorburn, Messrs. Fabris and Thomas.

May 20.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. Fenwick, Watson, and Perceval.

For Shanghai,—Mr. Westall.

The London mail of 10th May will be due in Hongkong on the 22nd and here on the 29th inst. Last year it arrived on the 27th per *Pekin*.

The 4th Proximo is the day mentioned by the P. & O. Company's Time Table for the departure of the next outgoing Mail for Europe.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Tientsin, *10th June*, 1861.

The Undersigned, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, hereby notifies that he has arranged with His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the Three Northern Ports, with a view to the convenience of merchants, that such vessels as remain at Ta-ku for the unlading and lading of cargo may hand in their Papers and Manifest to the Customs Officers there stationed, whereupon they will receive the "Discharge Permit."

Vessels coming to the Inner Port must obtain permission to break bulk in the usual way, by first depositing their papers and manifest at the Consulate at Tientsin.

J. MONGAN.
Acting Consul.

British Consulate,
Tientsin, *10th June*, 1860.

The Undersigned hereby notifies with reference to the export of native soap from Tientsin, as an article of trade, that it does not come under the operation of Rule 2 appended to the Treaty, and consequently that duty is payable upon it.

J. MONGAN.
Acting Consul.

Another of those atrocious acts of piracy of which frequent mention has been made of late, was committed two or three days since. Sixteen boats in the employ of Foreigners were bringing down silk and cocoons which they had purchased up the country, and on arriving at San-li-ku, they were stopped by the Rebels and a levy of $4 per bale was demanded which they paid and received in return from the chief, a pass which he represented would clear them from further impost on their way down the river. They left that place about 1 o'clock, and at about 6 p.m., when near Lu-chu they were attacked from the shore and by boats simultaneously. A thunderstorm came on at the time and great confusion prevailed during which they were boarded by two boats containing about fifty armed men who demanded some $8,000 or $9,000, but as they had no money on board, the pirates commenced a kind of valuation of the cargo, which they seized together with the guns of the boats, and said they intended to keep them until the money was paid. They made some acknowledgement of the rebel chop which was exhibited to them, saying they knew who it was from, but that it was of no use, and they had to pay the sum of money demanded or lose their silk, &c. Firearms were used very freely by the assailants in the first instance but the fire was not returned by those in the silk boats. At one time as many as 30 of the pirates were on board of one of them presenting their firearms and brandishing weapons of all kinds, but luckily did not use them or they would surely have been fired on by the few Europeans in charge, when in all probability, overcome by numbers, not one would have been left to tell the tale. One Chinaman was shot through the leg during the attack, but we have not heard of any other casualty.

H. M. gunboat *Flamer* had her masts taken out last week for the purpose of enabling her to pass under bridges, and went up the river on Thursday for the purpose of giving protection to boats engaged in carrying silk or treasure. She passed the boats in the night and was seen by their Chinese crews who neglected to inform the Europeans in charge, and consequently those on board would not be aware of what had happened. We believe another gunboat will be sent up in consequence of this affair, a full account of which we expect to be able to obtain next week.

We are glad to learn that the residents on the American side have established a private police, supported by voluntary subscriptions. The need had become very urgent, for the peace of that quarter was broken by constant quarrels, and actual manslaughter has not been unknown within the last few weeks. The very refuse of our foreign population naturally drifted in that direction, where they found no restraint, and that the evil had become unbearable is sufficiently proved by the amount of subscriptions raised from a few scattered and not over-wealthy householders. It is, we are told, Tls. 2,500 per year, the force being composed of 6 men, whose wages are covered by that sum, while quarters are found for them gratuitously by the public spirit of Mr. H. M. Stone.

We sincerely trust that the American side, so-called, will, at the next general Meeting of Land Renters, be brought into the municipal system. It is a very incomplete system until it is done, for the arm of the police cannot now cross the Soochow Creek, and the effect of stringent measures for the preservation of order within the Yang-king-pang, floods our neighbours with disorderly characters, the effect of whose behaviour re-acts on us.

Peking Gazettes.—A file has come to hand by the *Contest* from Tientsin. There is little in them but the usual account of successes gained over rebels or *Fei* of various denominations, and urgent commands to the Generals to hasten the work of extirpation.

A memorial has been presented by Sangolinsin detailing the particulars of the siege and capture of Teng-hsien in the Shantung Province. The *Nien-Fei* (rebels) having made a stand at Teng-hsien, a detachment of troops under the command of I-chan-shu was ordered to besiege them. These with a desparate rush and courage unparalleled speedily overcame the rebels, and cutting their way in, slaughtered an incredible number of them, the remainder fled to a place called Chih-ning, but there meeting with too warm a reception from the troops in charge of the place, and the greater part of their number being slain, they dispersed by various routes and managed to conceal themselves.

The death of Major General Chi-Pu is announced; the Board of War is commanded to take cognizance thereof and pay the usual respect due to the decease of an officer in the service of his country.

The Tao-tai of Chi-tung having been dispatched with some troops for the capture of Tung-chang, suddenly took upon himself to retreat before meeting with the rebels, and hence has been recommended for degradation by Tan-ting-hsiang, who reported the circumstance in a memorial to the Emperor. On account of the simple degradation not being sufficient punishment for the Tao-tai's disgraceful conduct, Tan-ting-hsiang is requested to investigate the matter thoroughly that a further punishment if requisite may be inflicted.

Some disturbances have been created by pirates in the district Chih-feng, in Zehol, where the Emperor is now residing, resulting in the destruction of the Chih-hsien's Yamun and the degradation of the officer belonging to it; but in consequence of their being no wall for the protection of the place, and of the Magistrate having with all speed obtained assistance, he is recommended to mercy by the Board, and is therefore restored again to his office.

HANKOW.

We have no further news from this place than that which appeared in our last issue, but the *Fire Dart* and *Governor General* may reasonably be expected in a few days as they have now been absent from this port nearly a fortnight.

CHINKIANG.

The siege of Chinkiang has at last been raised, and the insurgents about 15,000 strong are nowhere to be seen in the neighborhood. They began to relinquish their operations about the 5th inst., and for a few days after that, a few straggling bands could be seen about the country making their usual display of gaudy banners, occasionally advancing towards the place, and again retiring, probably with a view of deceiving the Imperialists while the main body of them got off clear. They kept up this kind of diversion for a few days and then entirely disappeared, and all alarm on their account has now ceased. It is said the Imperialists mustered 18,000 or 20,000 men, of whom 6,000 were Tartars, and could easily, had they exhibited but ordinary courage, have dispersed their besiegers.

TIENTSIN.

From this port we have advices to the 10th inst. The weather was getting exceedingly warm during the daytime, but the nights were pleasant. In a commercial point of view things bore a very favorable aspect and the prospects of a brisk trade again springing up were decidedly good. At present there is little doing, resulting principally from a requisition having been sent by the Commissioner for the three ports, Tientsin, Cheefoo, and Newchwang, to the inland traders to give an account of all their purchases from Foreign Hongs with a view of levying transit duties and fees upon them. The traders had also departed for the interior and were not expected to return till August.

By all accounts the Imperial forces under the command of an energetic officer Shing-pao had inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels and checked their advance to the northward. The Tao-tai of Tientsin who left about two months since at the head of a body of militia, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative positions of the contending forces, had returned with every appearance of being somewhat reassured, but at the same time he expresses great anxiety about the foreign troops remaining at Tientsin, of which he is greatly in favor, and by this it would seem that he still has misgivings as to the capability of the Imperial Army of effectually arresting the progress of the Insurgents.

There was no sign of the Emperor's return to the Capital and it is reported that he is building at Zehol. There seems to be but little doubt of his being in very bad health, and but a short time since it was even whispered among the Chinese that he was dead, but this was subsequently contradicted.

(From our Chinese Correspondent.)

On the 4th of this moon a proclamation was issued by the Superintendent of Finance calling upon the people to contribute money and not to be slow about it, neither are they to treat the proclamation in a light manner as the levy is for the avowed purpose of recapturing Soochow. On the 5th a suspicious-looking Cantonese was arrested by the Hui-chou militia near the south gate and delivered over to the Commander-in-Chief, who, finding that he was a rebel, handed him over to the Shanghai Magistrate for judgment. Having confessed that there were numbers of his confederates loitering about the neighbourhood, an expedition was immediately sent to the place indicated by him, which resulted in the capture of the remainder of the gang.

There is a report current that thirteen successive victories have been achieved by Tseng-kwo-fan over the rebels, great numbers of whom were slain, it is said 20,000, which has caused much rejoicing amongst the people of Kiangnan.

Governor Hsueh has just directed some detachments of troops to proceed with all haste to Chang-yan in the province of Sungkiang and there encamp for the protection of the place.

A curious circumstance is said to have occurred the other day. Whilst some rebels were out foraging, an old woman suddenly appeared—from whence no one could say—and advised them to desist from their work of plunder, upon which they immediately decapitated her, but she still continued to utter words after her head was off, and what is more extraordinary in a very short time her head began to walk and a stream of blood issued from her mouth, so terrifying the rebels that numbers of them died and the remainder published it through Kiangnan and Chekiang.

The Magistrate Liu on the 10th inst., issued a Proclamation to the effect that in consequence of the sun being about to be devoured by the moon* on the 1st of next moon, it would be necessary for all the officials high and low to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent such a calamity.

* Referring to the eclipse of the Sun.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Yokohama, *June 11th*, 1861.

Dear Sir,—Since I last wrote two instances of the insecurity under which foreigners reside in Japan have been seen. About two weeks ago a gentleman living here under Dutch protection was attacked in his office by seven two-sworded officials accompanied by 150 coolies. It appears that some months ago this gentleman had sold a large quantity of merchandise to a native merchant on credit. The time agreed upon for payment had expired and several applications were made for the money but without success; the Custom-house authorities were also applied to, but did not interest themselves at all in the matter. As a *dernier ressort*, the foreigner asked a friend of his to purchase some silk from the native merchant and refer to him for payment. This was done and the silk placed in the Dutchman's godown, which he told the merchant he should take as a liquidation of the debt. In a few hours the merchant's friends and coolies attacked the foreigner, pinioned him, and the coolies carried off the silk. Another foreigner hearing the disturbance obtained assistance and released the Dutchman. The Dutch Consul is now investigating the matter.

Two days after this happened, another gentleman's godown was broken into in the middle of the day and some copper taken away, about which there was also dispute as to price.

It is the general opinion that the Government sanctions these unlawful proceedings as they could not take place without.

It is reported that the Governor of Kanagawa sent three weeks ago some officials to meet Mr. Alcock to request him to give up the idea of travelling overland to Yeddo from Nagasaki, as the Government says it cannot protect him from the ill-will of the people, and that if he persists in his intentions he must do so at his own risk. If Mr. Alcock has only the ill-will of the people to fear he will not be in much danger.

There is no other news. The *Ringdove* has not yet arrived. No vessels loading.—S.

The following remarkable document in Chinese was found at Ningpo during the late visit of H. M. S. *Encounter*.

THE DECLARED WILL OF TIENWANG.

Our Will is hereby declared to our Nephews Ho and Yu, to our Brethren Kan-ts, Yu-hsiu, En, to our Nephew Yung, to our brethren Hsien, Fu, and Chang, to our Nephew Wan, to the Divine General, to the Director-General, to the Administrator-General, to the Comptroller-General, the Inspired General of the Court, to the Protector-General of the Capital, to the Secretaries and Assistant, Secretaries of the six Boards, and the Ministers employed in the Capital or elsewhere.

And also to all foreign Ministers and Peoples.

Our Divine Elder Brother and We govern the new kingdom. The Director of Foreign Affairs is Roberts.

For the settlement of Foreign cases, we have ordered the Dependent States to select good men, each State selecting one, to assist the Director—deceiving not.

Native matters come under the Nephews and Brethren. But the foreign Director is connected with them. The Ministers will decide in accordance with our will.

The Dynasty of Taeping shall endure for myriads of myriads of years.

Foreign affairs shall be regulated by the Director, and the Consuls of the Dependant States shall deal justly with him. The Title of the Consuls shall vary with their State. All States are under the Father and Elder Brother, obeying the dictates of the three Treaties.

Walking in the way of our Three Treaties.

The First Treaty is the Reverence of God and Mutual Love. The Second is the Worship of God and Mutual Intercourse. The Third is the Reverence of God and giving no aid to the "Imps."

The Offices of the Capital and elsewhere are hereditary.

Also We give notice that the Title of the Consuls will vary as the name of their States thus:—the seal of the English Consul will run "*M* or *N*, English Consul, Foreign Director, Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace." The seal of the American Consul—"*M* or *N*, American Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace. Of the French Consul—"*M* or *N*, French Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace. Of the Russian Consul—"*M* or *N*, Russian Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace; of the Turkish Consul [the same]; of the Austrian Consul [the same]; of the Prussian Consul [the same]; of the Japanese Consul [the same]; of the Swedish Consul [the same]; and the seals of all the other Consuls of the various States will run the same way. Thus the whole world will be at Peace. Harmony and Benevolence will prevail among men, all forming one family with the Elder Brother and Us. Putting off their Innate Sin. Obtaining Eternal Life. Attaining to Heaven.

The affairs of Foreign States will be directed by the Director under Our orders. The various affairs of the States will be settled by the Consuls, the Consuls will all obey the order of the Linguist Director who will direct them.

Should there be any meritorious foreign disciples—men or women—who forget themselves for the public weal, their Consul shall memorialize the Director to lay the case before Us for reward.

Should the States fall out they shall settle their differences by discussion with the other Consuls, and they shall abide by the decision of the Director under Our Instructions. They must never secretly injure each other.

The Offices of Director and Consul are hereditary, as with native officials, that fairness may be observed. Moreover, foreigners who have hitherto traded at the ports shall be allowed to carry on trade outside the cities and on the waters, but they must not say the ports are theirs.

At the capital, trade will be allowed on the waters only, but even this they must not say belongs to them.

All places that have been, are and will be; and all Peoples of the Universe are Our Elder Brother's and Ours

The Father in Heaven was, is, and will be the Father in Heaven.

The Great Elder Brother Christ was, is, and will be Christ.

The Sun was, is, and will be the Sun.

From the commencement of the World all men have been the Ministers and People of the Elder Brother and Ourselves, but deceived by the serpent they thought themselve mighty; therefore God was angered and drowned the wicked race, saving the family of Noah. But in his benevolence He sent the Elder Brother to bear the penalty—the Elder Brother came down on earth, bringing Me to govern, sending also the Eastern Prince Ching to bear the penalty of disease and and bear suffering.

The Commands of the Divine Elder Brother entrusted the Eastern and Western Princes and other Mortals to support the Divine Emperor.

Let all the Ministers and Peoples obey this for ever without change.

Respect this.

Let an extra number of copies of this be struck off and published in China and abroad.

Respect this.

Dated the 18th day of the 1st Moon of the 11th year (Sinyu) of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace of God the Father, God the Elder Brother, and God the Prince.

CANTON *to* HANKOW.

(Concluded from No. 568.)

27th.—Rain still continues. Started at 5 a.m. River very rapid, running along the base of some high hills, covered with timber, principally pines, firs, &c., and full of rocks, against which our boat was continually grazing her sides. The towing path along the banks was uneven, the men occasionally having to clamber over rocks 80 to 100 feet above our heads, and then to descend and wade through the river. Most of those in the passing boats had nothing on them but a very short jacket, as they could not keep any clothing dry for an hour, and seemed a very miserable set; in fact, our head boatman said, when we remarked that it was scarcely decent that they should be going about in that state—"Oh!" said he, "they are mere cows, beasts of burden, not men, so what does it matter whether they wear clothes or not;" and such is really the case, their lives being spent in dragging these boats up and down stream. Noticed several bodies floating about in the eddies of the rapids, and passed the wrecks of a great many boats; we were told that some hundred boats were lost in the river every year, and that the bodies we saw were those of some "village braves," 60 of whom had been drowned a short time previously when trying to shoot one of the rapids without a proper pilot. The river runs between immense ledges of rocks, the strata of which are twisted and turned about in all directions. Landed in the afternoon and walked along the banks, watching the rafts shooting the various rapids. On looking back, the river seems an inclined plain, the drop being fully 6 to 8 feet in a mile, with large masses of rock jutting out from the stream. The surrounding hills are composed of slate, sandstone, &c., covered with timber, which the people are employed in cutting, some are cleared and cultivated. Wild raspberries, &c., are found in abundance along the roadside.

28th.—Just after starting part of one of our boats gave way, and two children fell into the water, but were both picked up as they floated past. The boats were immediately stopped, and one of the women went on shore to return thanks to Joss by burning some pieces of paper—very absurd doubtless, but possibly the feeling which dictated the act is quite as pure and acceptable as a set day of thanksgiving in a Christian country. Came to a very ugly rapid, the river twisting through a lot of rocks which confine the stream and add greatly to its turbulence, over which our men had great difficulty in pulling the boats. They kept continually bumping against the rocks, and as we had nothing to depend on but a thin bamboo rope, which, if it gave way, would allow us to be dashed to pieces, we at times felt rather uncomfortable; however, the old lady at the helm was as cool as ice, crammed a whole betel-nut into her mouth, and giving a screw to the helm brought us through in safety. We landed and watched the boats passing up and down for some time, and were much struck with the skill shown by the boatmen in coming down with the stream. This was our last difficulty, having passed 14 rapids in all—soon after which we came to a temple on the river side where all our people landed to return thanks for their safe arrival, their devotion as usual evaporating in a grand firing of crackers, &c. For some miles now the river runs between great rocky hills completely covered with trees, extending down to the water's edge, exhibiting great variety in the foliage, after which we got to some flat paddy land where we landed. Passed several small villages scattered about, and noticed a large block of marble on the towing path very highly polished from the constant friction of the tow ropes, &c., on it. Passed some 30 village braves who were returning from Ping-suck, where they had been sent to fight against the rebels.

29th.—Scenery quiet. The river banks which are formed of conglomerate, being only 20 feet high, but we soon came to some immense masses of red sandstone,—

> "Huge as the tower, which builders vain
> Presumptious piled on Shinar's plain;
> The rocky summits split and rent
> Formed turret dome or battlement,
> Or seemed fantastically set
> With cupola or minaret."

About 7 A. M. passed Ma-shun or Horse Hill, a large mass of rock about 250 feet high, but more like a Chinese shoe than a horse. Country gradually becomes more wild and picturesque, the river seeming to have forced its way for the next 5 or 6 miles through great masses of rocks, which are all marked as if with the scratchings of icebergs. Passed Sye-kok-shan or Cock Hill, a mass of stratified sandstone about 300 feet high, extending for some 400 feet, like an old castle wall or block of ruins, a magnificent clump of trees extending from the front of it down to the river. On the top of this wall of rock there is perched a large block shaped exactly like a hen sitting, whence the name of the rock, and resembling very much the figures which we so often see in jade stone and bronze, which seem to be copied from it. Shortly beyond this, another stream unites with ours—we kept along the left branch to Ping-suck, where we arrived at noon. The town extends for about half a mile on the right bank of the river; the houses are built on brick pillars or stone embankments some 15 feet high, the river rising fully that height during the rainy season. Some 300 rebels paid this place a visit about a fortnight before our arrival, burnt 100 houses, the ruins of which we saw, and then made off to Kiangsi on learning that the Imperial troops were coming to drive them out. Counted about 1,000 small boats anchored along the the town, all of exactly the same shape and size, which are employed in carrying produce backwards and forwards to Iching. Here we had to change our boats and take a smaller size, the river still getting more shallow. Went on shore followed as usual by a great crowd, and engaged 4 boats to take us on at once to Iching, a distance of 30 miles by water, but only 10 by land. The boats are about 20 feet long, the only protection from the rain being a bamboo mat covering open at both ends. Started at 3 P.M. River winds through a fine hilly country, with magnificient trees, beautiful wild flowers, creepers, &c, and prettily situated villages. Some of the large trees were new to us, one had hanging bunches of flowers like the laburnam, another had flowers like yellow honeysuckle. Walked to top of a hill and had a fine view of the surrounding country which is covered with hills of all manner of odd quaint shapes, backed by a high range in the distance. Coals got in this neighbourhood. Passed some large bamboo wheels about 30 feet in diameter, for raising water to irrigate the fields, the buckets being pieces of hollow bamboo, and the wheels turned by the stream. In order to increase the strength of the current the stream has been dammed across at these places, through which the water rushes like a mill sluice, causing considerable delay to us from the difficulty experienced in getting our boats through.

30th.—Rained all day, so saw nothing; boats wet and uncomfortable. Country seemed well cultivated. About 6 P M. boatmen wanted to anchor for the night, saying we were still 30 le from Iching. Landed and walked up to pagoda on the river banks, from which we saw the town only a quarter of a mile ahead, so pushed on and got there about 7 P.M., having passed a large godown for storing salt, and a Custom-house where we were detained for a short time. This for the present was the finish of our boating, our next stage being across the Mei-ling Hills by the small pass to Chin-Chow Went to the Iching Hong, a sort of hotel, where we arranged to put up for the night and remain next day to look about us. Engaged two bedrooms and dining room for ourselves, room for the servants, and a place for cooking. The rooms were very small and so filthily dirty that we felt sure that the floors had been kept sacred from water since the place was built. People kept crowding in all the evening to look at us, however we managed to get some dinner and went to bed pretty well tired out.

May 1st.—Awakened at daylight by the tinkling of bells, found it caused by the constant passing of mules, which are employed in carrying goods over the hills. After breakfast we sent in our cards to the head mandarin, who requested us to call on him, which we did in course of the forenoon, and got a very gracious reception. Before being admitted he sent his secretary to ask what ceremonies we should observe, and what were our titles? Unfortunately we were obliged to confess we had no titles, so we told him that we would merely use the usual Chinese form of salutation by pressing together the closed hands. At length he made his appearance, dressed in his robes of office, on which we all rose to salute him, in the manner agreed on; unluckily, however, each of us had an umbrella in our hand and a thick pith hat in the other, as it was no easy matter to close our hands and press them together, and doubtless we must have looked rather awkward in the eyes of the polite official. The town is small, but beautifully situated at the foot of a considerable range of hills, the river running at one side close under the walls; the suburbs are of considerable extent on both sides of the river, which is crossed by a fine bridge with a single arch of about 60 feet span, whilst further up it is crossed by another 3-arched bridge. Walked over the hills into the country for some distance; had a fine view of the town from one of them. The country is partly cultivated, with a good deal of timber on the hills.

2nd.—After a good deal of bargaining we engaged chairs for ourselves and servants and coolies to carry our baggage over the hills, taking about fifty altogether. For the chairs we paid one dollar and a half, each having three coolies, and for our baggage 800 cash per picul, in all about $46. Started at 9 A.M. over a pretty undulating country, hills not over 500 to 600 feet, but a higher range on our right visible at some distance off. Walked along a broad paved road, over which a constant stream of mules, coolies &c., were passing backwards and forwards all laden with goods—those going to the hills carrying salt and a few manufactured goods, whilst those coming down were bringing hemp, oil, tobacco, paper, &c. Met 600 mules in course of two hours, exclusive of those going along with us. Stopped at several wayside villages which are dotted along the road at intervals of 2 to 3 miles, and had tea; the people all very curious and crowding about us, but no incivility shown. Noticed as something unusual that our coolies drank freely of cold water, large buckets of which were standing at the doors of all the tea houses. The tea we got all along our route was of the most miserable description, more resembling dried fern leaves than any known kind of tea. Got to Leong-tin a village containing some 200 houses at 6 P.M., where we decided on passing the night, being about half way to Chin-chow. Selected the best looking inn, which we found comparatively clean, and took up our quarters there. People crowded in after us, and in a short time the whole population of the village seemed to have collected there. We had rooms upstairs, which soon became so crowded that the whole flooring gave way, and down went all the mob into the rooms below; fortunately the height was not more than 12 feet, so no one was seriously injured, and for the remainder of the day we were left in comparative peace and quiet.

3rd.—Started at 8 A.M.; country becoming more level and well cultivated with paddy. Met the same continuous string of mules, coolies, &c. The paved road continues and villages become more numerous. Crossed the hills, which are here only about 200 feet in height at 10 A.M. The road is composed of blocks of limestone quite polished from the constant traffic over them; they are full of fossil shells, crustacea, &c., some so large and well marked that even the Chinamen have noticed them and pointed them out to us. Got to Chin-chow, a large walled town about 4 P.M., and took up our quarters at an hotel in the suburbs, which had been recommended to us, and where we found a guard of soldiers stationed to keep out the crowd. Feeling tired, hot, and hungry, we were glorying in anticipation of a good wash and something to eat when our baggage arrived, but were fated to be disappointed, for soon the people began to pour in, and in a short time the hotel was full. In vain we retreated to our rooms and shut the doors, they were soon pushed open and in they came crowding upon us. At last our patience got exhausted when after locking one of our doors they broke it off its hinges, and some of the soldiers who were present began to get rather rude, so we made a sally and drove the whole crowd downstairs and out into the streets, closing and barricading the large gate of the hotel. For a short time we thought we had succeeded in keeping them out, but to prevent further inconvenience we sent to the authorities and requested that some soldiers might be sent to guard the place, those who had been hired by the hotel people being quite unable to do so. The crowd outside now began to get very noisy, the soldiers making use of the common Canton expression *shát* "kill them," pulling up their sleeves, and one or two drawing their knives and brandishing them at us as we looked at them from the window. Unfortunately our coolies with our baggage began to arrive, so we were obliged to open the outer door, on which the whole crowd came tumbling in again and rushed upstairs. The soldiers outside were all Canton and Fokien men whilst our guard was composed of Oonam men between whom there seemed no very good feeling, and a regular fight took place between them on the stair, which at one time looked rather serious. Fortunately they knew that we were well-armed with revolvers, &c., which probably kept the soldiers in check, for, although exceedingly curious and annoying, the whole of them were quiet and civil enough, when we made up our minds to submit to being stared at till they were tired. Amongst the soldiers were some fine strapping fellows, one of whom we particularly noticed wearing a long dress made of blue satin, with stripes of purple and yellow down the sides and who strutted about the room evidently thinking that he was worthy of all admiration. Till 9 P.M. the room where we were, which was fully 100 feet long by 40 broad was crammed full of people. We kept as far apart from each other as possible so as to divide the crush, fearing the floor might give way as at Leong-tin, and there we stood, whilst the Chinamen made their remarks on us. Our shoes seemed to surprise them most, then the make of our clothes, and lastly our faces which seemed better looking than they expected. Only those who have been in China and know the smell of garlic, dirty clothes, and other agreeable flavours which exhale from a Chinese mob on a hot day can appreciate the misery we endured for some 4 or 5 hours in our tired condition, for the soldiers we got from the Mandarins could do nothing to assist us, being fairly cowed by the mob. At last darkness dispersed the crowd, and by 10 P.M. we were able to get dinner; but even then we had visitors, on whose heads were heaped coals of fire, giving them as much sherry, cherry-brandy, &c., as they could drink. After dinner a Chinaman dressed like an inferior Mandarin honoured us with a visit; we understood he was a military Mandarin and captain of our guard, and were very civil to him giving him a skinful of wine, &c. He was particularly courteous and most observant of all the ceremonials, taking his leave in a most elegant manner, but then his servant, who also had had his allowance of drink, came forward and explained that he was the manager of a strolling company of players and requested a subscription for them, which we felt bound not to refuse.

Anticipating that daylight would bring a repetition of the crowd we determined to be off on to next morning before they could collect, so before going to bed we arranged for boats to take us on to Seong-tan at daylight, and went to bed to drown our cares in sleep. Even then occasional visitors kept coming in, peering into our rooms to see if we were asleep, and one of our party, who had lain down with a large walking stick alongside of him, heard them saying to each other that it was an opium pipe, and that the Foreign Devil was eating opium.

4th.—Started at 5 A.M. in two small boats, which were to take us to Ga-ping, about 90 le by the river, but only 10 across country, where we were to meet the large boat to take us on to Seong-tan for which we paid in Tls. 68, having after much squeezing got that sum accepted, the original price asked being Tls. 76. We went on for a mile or two, when we were stopped at a bridge where there is a Custom-house, traffic being stopped by a chain which is let down across the river, and were obliged to remain till it was raised at 8 o'clock. We noticed a good many troops going through their exercise on shore, and saw 3 or 4 boatloads of them proceeding down the river. The scenery along the river is very pretty, the banks being rather hilly and covered with shrubs and trees. We were now in the province of Oonam, but so far as we saw there was nothing to mark the boundary between it and the Canton province. Got to Ga-ping about 3 P.M., which is merely a large fishing village situated in a sort of natural quarry, with large masses of sandstone from 400 to 500 feet high all round it. Found the large boat waiting for us (the Captain of which told us he was only to receive 30 Tls., whilst we had been charged Tls. 68); so leaving our servants to put the baggage &c., on board, we landed on the side of the river opposite the town, and walked to the top of a neighboring hill about 500 feet high, whence we had a magnificent view over an immense extent of country, which is completely covered with small hills, all cultivated with the *Cha-yu* or tea oil plant. Sir J. Davis describes it as the "single white camellia called by the Chinese *Cha-soo*" or tea shrub, and nearly allied to that plant, from the seed of which they prepare an excellent vegetable oil, called by them "Cha-yew" or tea oil. It has a serrated leaf like the tea shrub, grows about 8 feet high, and has a small berry on it, from which the oil is expressed. So far as we could see, all the hills were covered with shrubs, with patches of paddy in the small valleys, whilst wild raspberries, wild flowers, &c., covered the ground in rich profusion. We passed a large mass of rocks full of caves and covered with shrubs, trees, &c., called the "Heavenly Queen hill," in appearance something like the Sphinx at Cairo. Got back to boat about 7 P.M., and started at once for Seong-tan, but anchored about 9 P.M. for the night.

5th.—Started at 6 A.M. River running along great overhanging masses of sandstone of all sorts of quaint and grotesque shapes, some like immense solid walls about 400 feet high worn quite smooth, but marked all over with scratchings as if from the passage of icebergs. Situated amongst the clefts and ledges of these rocks are several picturesque Joss houses and a great many wretched looking hovels inhabited by people employed in quarrying, whilst overhead hundreds of large hawks were hovering about, having their nests in the small caves with which the face of the rocks is perforated. The water line along the base is very distinctly marked by the holes which have been worn in them by the iron-shod bamboo poles used in pushing the boats along against the stream. On the summits of some of them small patches of cultivation appear, to reach which notches have been cut in the rock, so that the owners can ascend from their boats in the river. Others covered with wild flowers, raspberries, and magnificent clumps of rich red azalias, almost scarlet, so bright do they appear contrasted with the dull red rocks and masses of green foliage. Through this kind of scenery we continued to pass for some 30 miles, when the hills again become conical and covered with shrubs. Stopped at a large village; landed on opposite side of the river and walked through the woods to a fine Pagoda at the top of the hill, where we found the tea oil plant growing abundantly. All round were pretty little villages situated in secluded nooks, almost buried in trees, and some fine old gothic-looking farmhouses were scattered about the plain. Crossing some hills we returned to the river at some distance from the town, so had to cross over in a ferry boat. Landed and walked through the town followed by great crowd of people; found our boat had crossed over to the other side to get away from the crowd. Endeavored to get a boat to take us over, but some soldiers ordered the boatmen not to do so and were rather insolent, so had to wait till our own boat came over for us when we got on board and went on. Passed a curious temple built in a natural cavity on the face of a high ledge of rock. The river is full of large rocks, one of which, called the "Lion Rock," has a faint resemblance to that animal. Reached Wing-hing-yune at 2 P.M., where a small river unites with ours, and stopped a short time whilst the Custom-house people came on board to search the boat. Hills are all covered with shrubs and wild flowers. Noticed great variety of boats in the river, some much resembling Italian gondolas. We now got into the coal districts, the inhabitants of the villages on the banks of the river which we passed in course of the afternoon being all employed in that trade. Generally the houses were little better than mere coalsheds Got to Ping-suey at 4 P.M. where our captain bought some 80 piculs of coal to take on with him to Hankow, very small and broken but naturally of good quality. During the afternoon we heard continued sound of pounding as if the people were cleaning rice, but on inquiry found that they were all employed in breaking the coal into a sort of dust, when they mix it with clay and make the common fire-balls used for cooking, &c. All the bridges and towings paths in Oo-nam are in good order and well kept, a great contrast to those in the Canton province. Along the banks of the river we noticed people fishing with regular rod and reel.

6th.—Started at 6 A.M. Passed some coal depôts, then some clean villages with capital landing places and stone steps leading up to the houses. The hills about are covered with low bushes, and the gardens are enclosed with mud walls. Passed the walled town of Lo-yeang with a fine three-storied pagoda, but did not land, and soon afterwards came to the village of Shao-paou where the people were employed in burning lime. The country now becomes more level and well cultivated, crops consisting of wheat and the tea oil shrub; the river also is wider, from 16 to 18 feet deep, and banks composed of red earth with layers of gravel. Passed several small villages where they were preparing charcoal, and at 4 P.M. came to Chin-tsin-tsoey, a large village with good houses and bridges, where a considerable trade is carried on in coal and oil. The river now takes a sharp turn to the village of Sha Tou, the distance by water being 90 le, whilst by land it is only 15. Landed during the afternoon for a walk, and found the country undulating with a red soil, but generally uncultivated, except a few patches of paddy in the hollows. It seems thinly inhabited, the people poor, and the women fearfully ugly. Saw some fine cypress and yew trees, and a magnificent tree about 40 feet high, with long dark green leaves and covered with white flowers, called by the natives *Tou-shun-seu*. We also noticed some isolated houses with wings and porches, like the old-fashioned English farmhouses.

7th.—Shortly after getting under weigh, we came to the village of Siu-king-how, where we anchored whilst the captain went on shore to see some friends, of whom he had numbers in every village (according to his own account), and moreover it was necessary that he should visit them. Whilst he was on shore we bathed in the river much to the amusement of the natives. The tea oil plant is still largely cultivated in this neighborhood, but the country generally seems barren and suffering from want of water. Noticed some large blocks of marble scattered about in various places. Towards the afternoon the country became more fertile and better cultivated, a good deal of rice being grown in the neighborhood, whilst along the sloping grassy banks of the river large herds of buffaloes were feeding. Most of the villages are now built of wood, which is here very abundant, but none of them are of any size, the people seeming to prefer living in small groups at a short distance from each other. One small village which we passed had the gable ends of all the houses facing the river, which had rather an odd appearance, the houses looking as if they had been built of cards.

8th.—Shortly after getting under weigh we came to the junction with the Kwangsi river, and passed the city of Hing-chow situated on it, about 3 miles up the stream. The town is of considerable size, well-built, with good walls, and a fine old pagoda, very broad at the base, but of no great height, situated at a short distance from it. The river now becomes a fine broad stream, about 11 feet deep, and judging from the number of white-sailed boats continually passing up and down, there must be a considerable traffic on it. About noon passed the village of Koou-mook-sun, or "Woody River Mouth," where another small stream unites with ours, opposite which we had 20 feet of water. During the afternoon we passed several other large villages; there we landed and walked over the hills, which are composed of red gravelly sand, seemingly disintegrated stone, most of them quite barren, but others covered with fir trees, whilst a good deal of paddy is grown in the valleys, but small compared with the extent of country. A few small villages are situated amongst the paddy fields, but no large towns were seen in the neighborhood.

9th.—A very cold morning with a strong northerly wind. Started about 6 A.M., the country as we went on becoming more mountainous and less cultivated. Passed 4 villages in two hours, and counted about 100 boats, all bound up the river. Landed after breakfast, and walked over the hills, most of which are covered with brushwood, but some are quite bare. The view from the top was very good, the whole country being covered with low wooded hills, small lakes, and bright green patches of paddy, all contrasting well with the rich red-colored soil. About noon passed the mouth of the "Chu-sin-haou," another small tributary stream, near a large village where there are two Custom-houses. We then came to "Hing-shan" village, rather nicely situated under some lofty hills covered with large timber, where we found a great many small boats at anchor; the river is nearly half a mile broad and 16 feet deep. A short way beyond this, there is a small island with a Pagoda on it, the north side of which is quite black, the discoloration being caused by the effects of weather. Commenced to rain in the evening, so came to an anchor in a small creek amongst a number of other boats, the occupants of which were rather surprized when they found some foreigners so close to them.

10th.—Still wet and uncomfortable; all the cooking for the crew being carried on in the after part of the boat, so we had the benefit of the savoury odours which emanated from it, when obliged to keep ourselves closely covered in on account of the rain. Passed several small villages each with a five storied Pagoda at the entrance to it, and during the day landed to visit a large temple which we saw on the top of a neighboring hill. It proved to be a sort of college where students come to read up for the literary examinations, and seemed well adapted for that purpose, being at some distance from any village, shut in from the world, with nice courts and gardens within the walls. Shortly afterwards we noticed some tea plantations on the banks of the river, so landed again to visit them. A few people were employed in picking the leaves which they told us were selling at 100 cash per catty, but the shrubs seemed coarse and old. In the cottages some were engaged in firing the leaves, previous to their being sent to Seong-tan where they are sold to the buyers for the Canton market. A good deal of flax is grown in the neighborhood, and, according to the native account, cotton also, but we saw none of the latter. Straw hats, such as the Canton boys wear in summer, are made in the villages. Near this place there is a pretty little Joss-house perched on the top of some rocks near the banks of the river, the gay colours of which contrasted well with the dull sombre appearance of the latter.

11th.—Still very cold. Passed a good many lime and brick kilns, several small villages, and two large temples. The river now becomes very wide, another tributary flowing in shortly before we reached "Seong-tan," where we arrived at noon. We anchored opposite the principal landing place, but in a few minutes our boat was so crowded by the people who came to look at us, that we expected to get upset, so crossed over to the opposite side to get out of the way. We then landed before a crowd could collect, and walked to the top of some hills whence we had a fine view of the city, which, including a large suburb, extends for about two miles along the bank of the river. The south wall which almost comes down to the water is in good preservation, with fine landing places and good gates, a three-storied pagoda being built over one of them; on the opposite side of the river there is also an extensive suburb with a considerable traffic carried on between it and the city. Noticed some very large hongs and public buildings; amongst others one very fine Confucian Temple with yellow porcelain tiles, and another with bright green. The town had a very business-like appearance from the immense number of boats collected in front of it, most of which were laden with tea, cotton, &c., and along the river were large piles of coarse earthenware tubs, &c. No tea seems to be grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Seong-tan, the crops so far as we saw, consisting of tobacco, flax, &c. On our return to our boat we found it the centre of an admiring crowd, all the ferry boats in the place being employed in bringing people to look at us. Owing to the number of boats about her, we had much difficulty in getting on board, and more than once the small boat in which we were sculling off from the shore was ordered to stop by the people, in order that they might have a better look at us. All of them, however, were civil and quiet, but our position was something like that of the frogs, which were stoned by the little boys—very good fun for the latter, but decidedly unpleasant for the former. Our boat continued to be beset by the crowd, till rain coming on obliged them to disperse. On the Seong-tan side of the river an immense number of people was collected, lining all the jetties in the expectation that we would land there, but they were doomed to be disappointed. The head man of one of the hotels came off and begged us to "honour his poor house with our presence," assuring us that he had a guard of soldiers to keep off the crowd, but we were determined not to run the chance of being subjected to the same annoyance as at Chin-Chow, so decided on remaining on board the boat. Here we intended to have got a larger and more comfortable boat to cross the Thun-Ting Lake, but as the majority of our party preferred remaining where they were, it was arranged to go on in the boat we had, paying $50 for the additional distance to Hankow.

12th.—Raining heavily, so there was no chance of getting on shore, and as we did not fancy submitting to be stared at by the people for another day, we decided on starting at once. Having changed our anchorage during the night we had no visitors about the boat, so got away without any trouble. Started at 10 o'clock, but saw nothing of interest during the day. Anchored at night close to the bank. Whilst dinner was being placed on the table a soldier on passing put his hand in by the cabin window and carried off a piece of bread which we made him return, in spite of our boatman's explanation that soldiers were accustomed to take whatever they pleased.

13th.—Started at 7 A.M., against a strong head wind. The country seemed uninteresting, but being obliged to keep the boat closely shut up on account of the rain we did not see much of it. The banks of the river which are formed of sandstone, with a rich soil above, seemed well-cultivated. About 2 P.M. we arrived at Chang-sha, the capital of the province, where we found a great number of junks and boats at anchor. The town is built on the right bank of the river, the south wall which is about 20 feet high extending for 1½ mile, with a single street of shops, &c., between it and the river. The houses in the suburbs seemed poor, and so far as we could see there are no fine buildings in the city and not much trade going on, but as it rained very heavily during the day we were unable to land, and luckily the same cause prevented us from being crowded with visitors, although we were obliged to remain at anchor till next morning.

14th.—Still blowing a gale of wind, so we were unable to start till 2 P.M. The town looked very quiet, scarcely any one moving about, but a good many boats passed up the river. A long strip of low meadow land runs along the right bank on which a great many cattle were grazing; immediately behind is a long range of hills, the red soil of which again contrasts well with the rich green of the fields, whilst a high range of hills in the distance forms a background to the whole. About 5 P.M., we came to some extensive granite quarries where the basins for cleaning rice, &c. are made. As it was still blowing hard we anchored there for the night near a small village, close to which there is a handsome granite pagoda 25 feet high.

15th.—Still raining and blowing hard. Managed to get on for a couple of miles, when we had to give it up and come to an anchor for the day, which we passed in a most miserable condition. The boat was closely shut up, redolent with the odours of stale fish, sour cabbage, and China tobacco, combined with the sulphurous vapor emitted by the fire balls used for cooking. Then the row made by the Chinamen shouting to one another at the top of their voices, some speaking Canton, others Oonam, vainly attempting to understand each other, whilst our English expletives in the attempt to keep them quiet rather added to the confusion of tongues.

16th.—The weather having at last cleared up we got away at 6 A.M. with a fair wind, shortly after which we passed a long range of low reddish hills on the right bank, studded with villages where there are extensive potteries for the manufacture of the coarse earthenware vessels used for holding water, &c. About 10 o'clock passed Tsing-Kwang a large village situated on either side of a small river on our left, where we noticed a great many boats laden with straw, &c. We then passed some low sandy hills where we received the waters of another tributary stream, and the river now expanded almost into a lake from 10 to 16 feet in depth, caused by its junction with a large stream which we were told takes its rise in the province of Sze-chuen, and is the route taken by traders from that province who visit Seong-tan and other places in the interior. The course taken by our boat was through a narrow passage to the right, the banks on both sides being covered with chunnam and granite slabs. Got to "Seong-cen" about noon, a large town situated at the entrance of a lake of some size, where no great trade appears to be carried on, the shops and houses being small, whilst the city walls, &c., were in great disrepair. In the city there are some good temples, one of which dedicated to Confucius is exceedingly handsome and kept in good order. It is approached through three outer courts with some fine marble tablets in them; a small pond in the centre of one court is crossed by a marble bridge, covered with figures of elephants, camels, &c., and the entrance to the temple is over a large slab of marble very handsomely carved. The front of the temple is of red wood with gilt knobs and mouldings, and the roof which is exceedingly massive, is made of carved wood, covered with yellow porcelain tiles. Across the lake there is a substantial granite pathway, with shops and houses on both sides, which leads over to a fine pagoda built of granite, from the top of which there is a good view of the surrounding country. Whilst walking through the crowd one of us had his pocket picked of a bunch of keys, which were afterwards found in the pocket of another of our party, where we suppose the thief had put them on finding that they were of no value to him. The transfer was cleverly effected, showing that even in the interior of China the art of picking pockets has received attention. One boy who pretended to be blind and an idiot was observed quietly attempting to extract a handkerchief in which he nearly succeeded. Here we visited some potteries where we found them making oil jars, &c., the men using the regular potter's wheel, both the clay and felspar made use of being found on the spot. The river continues narrow and tortuous for about 6 miles, then widens into a stream about 1 mile broad, and afterwards divides into several branches. About 10 miles beyond Seong-cen, a low neck of land stretches across the river close to a small island on the left where there is fine pagoda, beyond which the river begins to expand into a lake, and which may almost be called the entrance of the Thun-thing-Hoo. We anchored for the night a few miles beyond this under a small hilly island where there are the remains of some good temples destroyed by the rebels in 1852. Walked to the top of the hill where we had a fine view over the country.—

> "Where gleaming with the setting sun,
> One burnished sheet of living gold,
> Loch "*Thun-ting*" lay beneath us roll'd."

The banks of the lake are low and uninteresting, but well cultivated, with a good many villages dotted about.

17th.—Our boatmen had a great *Chin-chin*-ning for a good wind to take us across the lake, and we started at daylight with a fair breeze, our course being nearly due north, along by the right bank, at 3 miles from the shore, where we generally had deep water, although occasionally shoaling to 8 to 10 feet. A large trade seems to be carried on through the lake, as at one time we counted about 250 boats coming after us. Passed two small islands about 2 P.M., and shortly afterwards reached Yock-chow on the opposite side, so according to the route we took, the distance could not have been over 60 to 70 miles. We landed here and walked through the town, which has suffered much from the visit of the rebels; learned that an American gun-boat had been here for two days and had left a few hours before our arrival.

18th.—Started at daylight and were soon in the Yang-tsze-kiang, which is fully one mile in breadth with low mud banks. Whilst sailing along a large crow flew on board, settling on the sail; the boatmen begged us not to shoot it or frighten it in any way as it was a soldier of the "Wong-ni" or River King, and if we killed it we were sure to have bad luck. Passed Seong-ti, a town of some importance, at 8 A.M.; then came to some brick kilns, &c., and at 2 P.M. anchored in a large creek, amongst an immense number of boats, where there is a large Custom-house establishment but no town. Our boat was measured by the Custom-house people, and being in ballast had only to pay $4, the rate varying according to size and cargo on board. A fleet of small mandarin boats was cruising about, compelling all passing boats to come to an anchor for examination Went on till 8 P.M., when we anchored for the night about 50 miles from Hankow.

19th.—Blowing fresh, but the wind dead against us. Got under weigh at 5 o'clock, but made so little progress that we anchored again at 10 o'clock and remained till 6 P.M., when we made another attempt and got to Chin-how, a large village situated on a small creek or river on our right bank, where we remained all night.

20th.—Left at 7 A.M., and went over to some hills on the opposite side of the river, which we ascended but got no view, owing to the air being completely obscured by a dust storm. Found the ruins of a large temple at the top, which the rebels had destroyed in 1854; the Joses being made of cast-iron were left standing about presenting rather an odd appearance, looking at a short distance like some giant warders watching over the ruined towers. Got under weigh again at 9 o'clock, and reached Hankow at noon, where we found an English gun-boat and two American steamers at anchor. The latter were just about to start for Shanghai, and two of our party were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of getting down by them, whilst we, who were left, were fortunate enough to fall in with an old Shanghai friend who immediately offered us quarters, which we at once accepted and so finished our inland journey.

NOTICE.

The following Notices to Mariners in regard to Light Houses near Vancouver Island, are published for general information.

DENT & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.
Shanghai, 12th June, 1861.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

LIGHT HOUSE ON FISGARD ISLAND, ESQUIMALT HARBOR, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 1*st December*, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light is exhibited in the Light House recently erected on the summit of Fisgard Island.

The Light is fixed, and of the 4th order of Fresnel:

Shews Bright when bearing from N. 2 W. to N. 60 W. Shews Red when bearing from N. 60 W. to S. 6 E. is elevated 70 feet above mean High Water Level, and may be seen in clear weather 10 miles.

(The bearings are magnetic.)

The structure consists of a keeper's dwelling of brick, with a Tower of the same material whitewashed, surmounted by an Iron Lantern painted Red.

It is situated in Latitude 45° 25′ 38″ N. Longitude 123° 27′ 10″ W.

The following directions for Esquimalt and Victoria compiled by Capt. Richards, are herewith published for general information.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

DIRECTIONS FOR ESQUIMALT AND VICTORIA.

The Light tower on the Race Rocks is completed and the light, (which is a flashing one every ten seconds) will probably be exhibited in the course of a few weeks.. The height of the lantern above the sea is 118 feet. The Tower can be distinctly seen at the distance of 12 miles, and vessels should round it at a distance of from half a mile to a mile; the most off-lying danger is a rocky patch of 5 feet, lying S. E. by E, distance between 3 and 4 cables from the Great Race.

On rounding the Race Islands, Fisgard Island Light will be seen, and should be steered for on a bearing N. ½ W., which will lead clear of the reef extending a short distance off Albert Head.

The precautions to be observed are to keep the bright light in full view, if a vessel gets too far to the Westward it will appear dim, and shortly become entirely shaded, when she should immediately steer out to the Eastward, until it again shews bright.

This precaution is especially necessary on account of the tides, which, during spring, run as much as 6 knots in the neighborhood of the Race Rocks; the ebb runs almost in a direct line from Haro Strait to the Rocks, and sets between them and the shore; there are also tide-races in the vicinity, dangerous for boats or small craft.

When above Albert Head, and desiring to anchor in Royal Roads, a vessel should bring the Light to bear N. by W., when she will have 10 fathoms, good holding ground; or if desired she may stand to the Westward, until the light becomes shaded green, when she should *immediately* anchor.

Entering Esquimalt Harbor, the light should be left from one to two cables lengths on the port hand, and when it bears S. by W. at a convenient distance, a ship may anchor in 7 fathoms or stand into Constance Cove if preferred.

When the light bears N. W. by W., in entering, it changes from Bright to Red, and shews the latter color within the harbor.

Entering Esquimalt from the Eastward, the light should not be steered for, until it shews bright, which is the mark for clearing Brotchy's Ledge, and the Scrogg Rocks; when the light changes from Red to Bright, it leads about half a cable clear of the Scrogg Rocks.

The course for the Entrance of Victoria Harbor, after rounding the Race Light house, is N. ½ E. (allowing for tides), and when Fisgard Island Light changes from Bright to Red, a vessel will be scarcely a mile from the shore.

Ships, however, above the size of coasters, unless acquainted with the neighborhood, are recommended not to run for Victoria Harbor at night, when they would not be able to enter; but rather to anchor in Royal Roads for daylight: with S. E.'ly winds and stormy weather, a ship should invariably run into Esquimalt Harbor, which she can do with great facility by the assistance of the light on Fisgard Island.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Captain H. M. Surveying Ship "Plumper."

LIGHT HOUSE ON RACE ISLAND, STRAIT OF FUCA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 1*st January*, 1861.

Notice is hereby given, that a Light is exhibited in the Light House recently erected on the Great Race Rock.

The Light is of the 2nd order of Fresnel:
And exhibits a Bright Flash every 10 seconds; it is elevated 118 feet above the mean High Water Level, and may be seen, in clear weather, 18 miles.

The structure consists of a keeper's dwelling of stone, with a Tower of the same material.

It is situated in Latitude 48° 17′ 45″ N. Longtitude, 123° 32′ 15″ W.

The following directions furnished by Capt. Richards, are herewith published for general information.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CAUTION.

As strong tides and Races occur in the neighborhood of the Race Rocks, they should not be rounded nearer than from half a mile to a mile.

A reef with 5 feet of water lies S. E. by E., from the Great Race distant 3 or 4 cables.

The Race Passage (between the Rocks and Bentick Island) may be used by steamers acquainted with the locality, but sailing vessels are by no means recommended to use it unless with a commanding breeze.

The Ebb tide sets directly from the Haro and neighboring Channels towards the Race Rocks, and vessels inward bound with the Ebb should give them a good berth before shaping a course for Esquimalt or Victoria Harbor.

From a mile off the Race Rocks a course N. ½ W. leads to Esquimalt.

While the Light on Fisgard Island, at the entrance of the Harbor, shews bright, a vessel is always in safety, if it becomes dim or shaded, she will be too far to the Westward, and should immediately haul out; when it shews red, she will be getting very close to the coast between Esquimalt Harbor and Trial Island.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Captain H. M. Surveying Ship "Plumper."
19ju 26th December, 1860.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 14	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki		Coals	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 14	Emma	N.G. bg	240	Haeslop	Swatow	June 14	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Syrian	B. bark	228	Stopher	Tientsin	May 30	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 15	Lebanon	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Hongkong	June 1	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
.. 15	St. Vincent	B. ship	558	Lilley	Ningpo	.. 13	General	Hooper and Co
.. 15	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Fairer	do		do	Master
.. 16	Fiery Cross	B. str.	443	Crockett	Kanagawa	... 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	Prince of Wales	B. schr	288	Raison	Amoy	.. 4	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 16	Contest [H I M	str.		Lynch	T'tsin&Chefoo			
.. 17	Fei-loong	Fr. str.		Baker	Ningpo			
.. 17	Encounter [H M sc.	-st.-slp		R. Dew	do			
.. 17	Garland	B. bark	113	Luders	Tientsin	.. 7	Sundries	Order
.. 17	Magnolia	A. ship	648	Hunt	Swatow	.. 3	Sugar,&c	Frazar and Co
.. 18	Elizabeth	B. ship	442	Samson	do	.. 6	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Ernst	Bre.sch	210	Rennie	Amoy	.. 11	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 18	Mary R. Mitford	B. bark	519	Leadley	Fuchau	.. 8	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Clara Nevello	B. ship	572	Hingston	Liverpool	Dec 22	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 18	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Fuchau	June 12	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	James Shepherd	B. bark	272	Purdy	Swatow	.. 11	do	Dent and Co
.. 18	Gauntlet	B. ship	693	Weld	London	Feb 9	General	Dent and Co
.. 19	Revenue Cutter							
.. 20	Carin Leland	A. bark	316	Smith	Amoy	June 15	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Parrott	New York		General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	General Michielo	Du. bk	393	Visler	Swatow		Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Haydamack [H I R M	g.-boat		Pecheroff	Hongkong	.. 15		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 14	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Lindsay and Co.
.. 14	Attalante [H M	str.		Swain	do		
.. 14	General Churruca	Sp. bk	429	Villetta	Manila&.Amoy	Silk, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 15	Emma	B. schr	110	Wilson	Ningpo	Ballast	Master
.. 15	May Queen	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Hankow	Op., &c.	Howard and Co
.. —	New York	A. lug.	81	Wade	Chinkiang	Sun., &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 16	P. C. Kinch	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Fuchau	Peas	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Albis	Ha. bk	280	Neimeyer	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Madras	Bre. bk	339	Sammann	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Abreck [H I R M	g.-boat		Pilkin			
.. 19	Hesper [H M	str.		Harris			
.. 19	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O Co
.. 19	Manila	B. str.	400	Gillson	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 19	Burman	B. bark	319	Robertsen	Hongkong	Ball., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 19	Wilhelmine	Da. bk	280	Stallknecht	Swatow	Sundries	Bourjau Hubener and Co
.. 20	Maryland	A. bark	194	Friend	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Firefly	A. bark	401	Martin	do	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. —	Louisa	A. lug.	65	Pearson	Hankow	Op., &c.	Bower, Hanbury and Co

* With Mails.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* China	*Raw* Japan	*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,801	40		2,841			
.. 8	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Fama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manilla	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82		
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,384	335	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	910	383	170	1,463	8		
Mar 3	Bacchante,	717	London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6		270
.. 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132			
.. 24	Ganges, str.,	742	do	602	108	216	926	2		
.. 25	Glencoe,	746	London	803		20	823	31	27	58
Apr 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	643	142	127	912	5		
.. 13	Rodrigo,	187	Manila v. Amoy	4						
.. 22	S. José,	200	do	17						
.. 24	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,670	161	133	1,964		5	
.. 27	Egmont,	668	London	846		52	898		6	
May 4	Madras, str.,	606	Hongkong	560		79	639			
.. 12	Ganges, str.,	742	do	11			11			
.. 14	Ziba,	497	London	947		59	1,006		3	
.. 19	Emeu, str.,	1600	Hongkong	631	225	377	1,233			
.. 26	Sir Ralph Abercromby,	740	London	275	54	232	561			6
June 4	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	282	333	59	674			
.. 8	Carthage, str.,	500	H'kong & F'chau	4						
.. 11	Glenclune,	470	London	189		57	246		5	
.. 19	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong				1,167			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aallotar	May 24	Rus. sh	760	Bockleman	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Allison	May 27	B. ship	697	Bennett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Amazone	June 9	Han,bk	278	Fock	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	22d inst
Auguste & Meline	May 27	Bre. bk	304	Von Harten	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 21 inst
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	May 27	Bre.bk	327	Miesegades	Overweg and Co	Tientsin	cld 20 inst
Carrington	May 31	A. ship	587	Mathen	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Carin Leland	June 20	A. bark	316	Smith	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Challenger	June 3	B. ship	698	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Chicora	May 27	B. ship	453	Bristow	Jas. T. Kew	Chefoo	Imdt.
Chrysolite	June 8	B. ship	471	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Clara Novello	June 18	B. ship	572	Hingston	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Clipper	June 9	Ha. sch	189	Hanzen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	cld 19 inst
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	Order		
Delhi	May 24	B. bark	359	Thwaites	Turner and Co		
Earl of Chester	May 27	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Ellen Masters	May 27	B. bark	498	Pearse	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Elizabeth	June 15	B. schr	146	Fairer	Master		
Elizabeth	June 18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Eloise	June 3	A. ship	881	Miller	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Emma	June 14	N.G. bg	240	Haeslop	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Empress of India	May 26	B. ship	588	Armstrong	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Ernst	June 18	Bre. sh	210	Rennie	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Faust	June 11	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	Early
Fiery Cross	June 16	B. str.	443	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	23d inst
Frederick	June 5	Da. bk	250	Godt	Wm. Hargreaves	Chefoo	Imdt.
Garland	June 17	A. schr	113	Luders	Master		
Gauntlet	June 18	B. ship	693	Weld	Dent and Co		
General Michielo	June 20	Du. bk	393	Visler	Wm. Pustau and Co		
George Washington	June 9	B. ship	414	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	27th inst
Gharra	June 14	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Greifswald	May 20	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	cld 20 inst
Heloise	June 5	Fr. bk	367	Dogerie	H I M Government		
Henry Ellis	May 27	B. ship	417	Baillie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Kanagawa	cld 21 inst
Ida D. Rogers	June 10	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	Imdt.
James Shepherd	June 18	B. bark	272	Purdy	Dent and Co		
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Juliane	June 10	Bre. bk	331	Ro-emeyer	Siemssen and Co.		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Lebanon	June 15	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co.		
Leonidas	June 1	B. ship	697	Andrew	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnolia	June 17	A. ship	648	Hunt	Frazar and Co		
Malabar	June 18	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mandarin	June 20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Martha & Emily	June 9	B. brig	191	Carter	Gilman and Co	Tientsin	22d inst.
Mary R. Mitford	June 18	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby		
Naval Brigade	May 27	B. ship	541	MacEwen	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Kanagawa	6th prox
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Niemen	Apr 9	— str.	388				
Nimrod		B bark	235	Clark	Hooper and Co.		
Ophelia	June 1	Ha. bk	320	Tonges	Dent and Co	Tientsin	cld 21 inst
Pacific	June 7	B. bark	415	Renny	Wm. Hargreaves		
Philippe de la Noye	June 9	A. bark	383	Ferry	Russell and Co		
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	887	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Prince of Wales	June 16	B. schr	238	Raison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Revenue Cutter	June 19						
Rival	May 31	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co	Tientsin	22d inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sarah H. Snow	June 10	A. bark	425	Higgins	Russell and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Sharpshooter	May 14	B. ship	481	McClelland	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	cld 21 inst
Spray	June 7	B. schr	255	Smith	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 19 inst
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June 15	B. ship	558	Lilley	Hooper and Co.		
Syrian	June 14	B. bark	228	Stopher	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Therese Auguste	June 3	Da. bg	143	Russ	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	cld 20 inst
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.

[70 *Merchants Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Encounter	H M sc.-st.-sl.	14	..	..	Capt. R. Dew	360
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	J G Goodenough	200
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Preycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Haydamack	H I R M gun-boat	..	..	..	Pecheroff	..

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	73:95	65	
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York,	70:33		
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,	26:22	45	360
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York,	4:80		
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York,	29:01	16	
Apr 3	Potosi,	468	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Mary & Louisa,	497	New York,		90	
May 25	Dora	854	New York,	19 bales	32	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359		301,580	357,139
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,405		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz,* str.,	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,976	2,911		2,479	5,068	48,519		96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,511	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
... 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	266,673	9,047		49,033		324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cambalu,*	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
... 31	*Tung Yu,*	1136	London,	613,475	74,544		170,733		858,752	55,068	12,035		5,809	9,608	47,496		130,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton,*	406	Liverpool,	369,696	2,320		2,604		374,620	17,845	20,672		619	5,195	63,277		107,608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	474,689		11,665	5,512	12,923	504,789	3,266	11,199				37,316		51,781	556,570
... 25	*Glencoe,*	746	London,	273,523	79,625	16,375	7,841	16,160	393,524	160,499	46,167		42,569	12,448	103,745		365,428	758,952
Apr. 27	*Egmont,*	678	London,	81,259			69,133	27,319	177,711	205,562	22,338		21,359	19,780	91,203		360,242	537,953
May 14	*Ziba,*	497	London,	6,535			77,047	50,473	134,955	149,783	66,500		6,961	11,210	141,020		375,474	510,429
... 25	*Sir Ralph Abercromby,*	740	London,						81,809								672,818	754,627
June 11	*Glenclune,*	470	London,	296,085		7,080	11,323	5,154	319,642	84,835	52,648	2,143	2,917	12,343	43,081	7,609	205,576	525,218

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71,968		3,129	135		75,232	383,759	23,539	2,000	31,873	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York vià Fuchau,			170,855			170,855		1,743	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624		503,688	527,275
Jan. 2	*Star King,*	428	New York,						39,788	264,367	28,533		46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,060
Feb. 11	*Sportsman,*	626	New York,						111,724	306,801	23,193	2,643	62,393	33,417	54,499		482,946	594,674
... 26	*Onward,*	874	New York,					150,014	150,014	148,173	21,221		17,855	25,639	25,245	292,477	530,610	680,626
Mar. 11	*Lord Clarendon,*	273	New York,	21,168	18,835	8,000			48,003	45,760	3,055		18,513	5,721	4,744		77,793	125,793
... 18	*Eliza & Ella,*	799	New York,	42,435	12,568			345	55,348	415,803	51,540	1,846	33,287	74,140	133,906	129,303	839,825	895,173
Apr. 3	*Potosi,*	468	New York,	12,228	19,188	8,000			39,416	63,574	8,296		17,064	7,164	17,679		113,777	153,193
... 18	*Mary & Louisa,*	497	New York,	63,200				30,033	93,233	211,929	29,209	1,519	47,357	32,131	55,840		377,985	471,218
May 25	*Dora,*	854	New York,						46,168								892,456	938,624

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